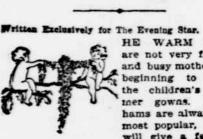
They Will Soon Need to Be Dressed for Warm Weather.

SOME APPROPRIATE GOWNS

How Children May Be Clothed Comfortably and Stylishly.

COSTUMES EASILY MADE



HE WARM DAYS are not very far off, and busy mothers are the children's summer gowns. Ginghams are always the most popular, so we will give a few dethe little folk.

Swivel silk gingham is the material used for the sixth costume. The body is gathered at shoulders and waist and then gathered into a rosette in the middle of the front, the extra fullness falling down and slightly over at the waist line. The sleeves are draped ones and the skirt is caught slightly up at one side and tacked with a rosette. Several other rosettes are placed on the waist, as shown in the illustration. The neck is cut slightly pointed and the whole is fastened in the back.

Swivel Silk.

Prettily Trimmed.

A pretty way of trimming a skirt is next shown, and as it speaks quite plainly for itself it needs little description. Ginghams trimmed with a contrasting color of the same material are quite as affective and

which also has a wide belt, buttoning in front and put on afterward. Belt and ruf-fle are also edged with embroidery.

ANCIENT TABLE MANNERS.

Hard Eaters and Also Hard Drinkers

Bread, milk, butter and cheese were the

staple articles of food, bread being the chief.

"A domestic was termed a man's 'hlaf-

flesh food, and other meats were also salted.

Hence boiling was the common form of

cooking. They even boiled their geese. The knives of a late period resembled modern

razors. One in the Cambridge Museum was labeled "A Roman razor." After dinner the cloth was cleared, hands

sey thus received from the Lady Ethelgiva

"two silver cups for the use of the breth-ren in the refectory, in order that while

In pledging they always kissed. Story-telling and singing in the humbler gather-

ing was expressed by words meaning hop-ping, leaping and tumbling. It appears,

ping, leaping and tumbling. It appears, therefore, to have been a somewhat violent

orgies, which frequently ended in quarrels and bloods; d, and in their bower, which was a chamber built separate from the

hall, amused themselves undisturbed by the

The bower was furnished with a round

table, stools and generally a bed. Chairs were for the great. The bed was a sack

filled with straw and laid on a bench, hence the words bench and straw were commonly used for bed. When the bed was to be made they took the bed sack out of the chest, filled it with fresh straw and laid it

on the bench in a recess of the room, pro-vided with a curtain. Bedsteads were rare

ly imprinted on their hearts.'

in the Olden Time.

the Westminster Review.

whole is fastened in the b

ens appropriate for the little folk.



The little lady in cut No. 1 wears a pretty, light blue French gingham is the pattern of a fine shepherd's plaid. Skirt, sleeves, revers and waist are made of this while the cuffs and wide, circular vest are of plain, soild blue. The revers are cut on the serpentine style, with a few pleats on the shoulders. Where the revers end rows of buttons are placed-four in each rowand the cuffs are trimmed in the same much less expensive than using embroidery manner. The wide leghorn hat is faced or lace. with turquoise blue silk, and is turned up on the side with bunches of violets and



and has a yoke of figured red and navy has a narrow heading in front and blue gingham. The yoke is wide, reaching fluted ruffles over the shoulders. The waist from armhole to armhole. The skirt is con- is gathered into a belt which is made to fit from armhole to armhole. The skirt is con-tinued up around the waist in pleats and over the hips and then cut in squares. This her life in China. Although she was not belt and the cuffs and yoke are of the permitted to receive any but intimate joins the long yoke, being finished off by striped goods. a heading. The sleeves are full and are pleated about the wrists. The skirt is trimmed by a narrow ruffle.



The little pink gown next shown is made formed of alternate rows of the dress material and lace insertion, having a lace ruf-fle as a border. The sleeves are gathered to cuffs made in the same way as the yoke. Pointed revers are sewed about the waist, being cut high up at the hips and hanging in points at back and front.



A Natty Sallor Costume.

A sailor suit is the subject of the next

flustration. It is of dark navy blue ging-ham with skirt front, vest, collar and cuffs

of white linen. The skirt has three pleats paintered on the mips and in the back. Several rows of feather-edge braid border the pointed vest. The blouse is made in the usual manner, turned under at the waist and having full sleeves. Buttons trim the vest and cuffs in the same manner as the skirt.



NORTH BOUND.

The Baron—"No. Ven ze Frenchman his dense growth of green, though the tops are capped with snow and save to form a yoke with a narrow of embrodiery at the lower edge.

The Baron—"No. Ven ze Frenchman his dense growth of green, though the follow was dressed in our save with a narrow of embrodiery at the lower edge.

The Baron—"No. Ven ze Frenchman homo at 7:10 p.m. Leave Fortress Monnoe at 7:10 p.m. Leave Norfolk dave his honor outrage here though the tops are capped with snow and ice. There is no vast desert of cactus and week all were his honor outrage to the fight yet with a dense growth of green, though the tops are capped with snow and leave his honor outrage to gene were with a dense growth of green, though the week his though the p.m. Leave Norfolk dave his honor outrage to gene were at 7:10 p.m. Leave Norfolk and the his honor outrage to gene were at though the week in though the week at though the p.m. Leave Norfolk and week in though the p.m. Leave Norfolk and we his honor outrage to gene at 7:10 p.m. Leave Norfolk and we his honor outrage to gene at 7:10 p.m. Leave Norfolk and we his honor outrage to g

MOTHERS' DARLINGS aleeves are large puff ones and have cuffs CHINESE LEGATION

The Minister's Wife Has Here Unexampled Freedom.

IS STUDYING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

She Receives Women and Men Who Accompany Their Wives.

A TRADITION EXPLODED



HE WIFE OF THE new Chinese minister at Washington has been knocking tradition right and left. Very few of the treasured ideas about Chinese women, which have entertained newspaper readers for so many years are left to us. Mrs. Yang Ju is studying the English language. She goes with her

husband to official entertainments, where men and women mingle; she receives men who call with their wives at the Chinese legation; she accompanies her husband to the theater and goes driving with him; and, finally, when it is necessary to do any walking she has not the slightest difficulty in doing it-for, if Mrs. Yang Ju's feet are small, it is because nature intended that

they should be small. Mrs. Yang Ju has furnished a new diversion to Washington society this winter. She was the third woman who has presided over the Chinese legation; but her predecessors were kept closely within its walls. They were so little known that their appearance on the street was the signal for a display of interest which must have been a little embarrassing to them. They received no visitors, as a rule. Once or twice this rule was relaxed in favor of the wives of gentlemen who had business with the legation; and as the minister's wife cannot sit at the table with the attaches of the legation they led a very lonely life. When Mr. Yang Ju came to this country last summer it was whispered about that he had more advanced ideas on the social question than had his predecessors. It is altogether likely that the Chinese government, realizing the justice of the criticism passed on the Chinese people in this country-that they never became assimilated to the people of the United States, and that they associated with them as little as possiblesuggested to Mr. Yang Ju the idea of making the legation more popular, and of proving to the people of Washington how thoroughly agreeable the Chinese could be. There was an example for Mr. Yang Ju to follow in the Chinese minister at London, whose wife for five years past has made social calls and received them. So it was not entirely an innovation, though it was wholly new to Washington, when the Chi-nese minister took his wife to entertainments during the past winter and gave her permission to receive visitors like the women who preside over other foreign legations in this city. Very few people in Washington knew of this London precedent, and many were astonished at Mr. Yang Ju's temerity. Some of them almost expected the big dragon which flies at the masthead above the legation building to come down and swallow Mr. Yang Ju. As nothing unpleasant has happened to him, however, it is safe to assume that his conduct meets with the entire approval of his home bers of cently negotiated between the minister and duties which she has assumed give Mrs.

Yang Ju's policy. Her Life in Washington. Mrs. Yang Ju's life in Washington is not so very different, in many respects, from This her life in China. Although she was not friends or relatives there, there was no prohibition on her receiving men if they came within that classification. There was no rule of Chinese life violated when Mrs. Yang Ju adopted American social customs. She simply departed a little from the ways of her own people. The people at the Chinese legation say that it is no crime or sin for a Chinese woman to do what Mrs. Yang Ju has done—that she needs no special dispensation—and that the seclusion of Chinese women is their own act and is due entirely to their modes; and writing disc. tirely to their modest and retiring disposi-tion. Mrs. Yang Ju still follows the dictates of her oriental nature in this, that she never receives men who are not accompanied by their wives. No other Chinese woman of distinction in America has ever received any but women. But when men accompany their wives to the Chinese lega-tion they have the privilege of seeing Mrs. Yang Ju in company with the minister, and of holding conversation with her through the interpreter. Neither the minister por legation gives its first ball-it is promised for the season of 1894-95—Mrs. Yang Ju will probably be able to hold some slight conversation in our native tongue. She is studying English now. She has no regular instructor, but a neighbor, Miss Mants, whose father is the proprietor of the lega-The last dress is a simple one, designed for morning wear. It can be made from any color gingham or lawn, and has a body the minister's wife a lesson in English. gathered slightly at neck and waist, and buttoning in the back. A wide turnover collar finishes off the neck and is, with the cuffs, edged with narrow embroidery put aid of an interpreter. But when Mrs. Yang Ju and her instructor had come to an understanding. The interpreter was dispensed on plain. A long, serpentine ruffle, cut open in back and front, goes around the waist, which also has a wide belt, buttoning in which also has a wide belt, buttoning in pronouncing English words, and she has learned the names for a great many American things. She knows a few phrases, com-mon to the polite world-not the "Have-youthe-green-umbrella-of-my-uncle-Thomas?"of French school literature; but the "Good morning" of practical social intercourse. It was reported when Mr. Yang Ju started for America that he would bring two grown daughters with him; and great was the disappointment of curious Washington to find that the oldest of his children was only five. oetan, or loaf-eater." A lady was a "hlaf-dig," a loaf-giver. Bacon was the principal study of English; but if they remain in this country long enough, our language will, no doubt, be made a part of their education. It has been customary for the younger members of the legation to study English. The older ones have never attempted it, because they have felt that they were too old to learn. There are six attaches of the le-After dinner the cloth was cleared, hands gation now who are English scholars, and were washed, as before the meal, and all some of the younger members are busily were washed, as before the meal, and all some of the younger members are busily left the cup for the society of his newly made queen Dunstan forcibly dragged him back to the guests, because it was gross distrespect to leave off early after dinner. The cups were often of precious metals, curiously engraved and of much value, and were specially left in wills. The abbey of Ramsey thus received from the Lady Etheletive. ful. The legation people say, with a shake of the head, that the Chinese are slow to ren in the refectory, in order that while adopt new customs. It will probably be drink is served in them to the brethren at their repast my memory may be more firm-calling and afternoon teas are recognized

social features in the Chinese capital.

No Dwarfed Feet. ings were partaken by turns. In this way
Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon Milton, was first
made aware of his poetical powers. Dancdwarfed feet. From the time that China was opened to explorers, books of travel, exercise. The mirth among the men was offen coarse to obscenity, and scenes occurred in the halls which may not be described. In some cases lands were granted to vassals on conditions which would described the roughest London coarse would be problem. They seldom see the curtain rise upon the first act of opera or play, and they rustle agony to which Chinese women were subjected to make their feet small. According to the service.

They seldom see the curtain rise upon the first act of opera or play, and they rustle agony to which Chinese women were subjected to make their feet small. According to the service. and especially school text books, have been grade the roughest London costermonger. lar belief in America, the feet of Chinese The ladies modestly retired early from these girl-babies are put in compresses until their growth has been stunted. Travelers in China have described the attempt of Chinese women to walk as something very pain-ful. No one would be shocked at Mrs. Yang Ju's pedestrian style. It is true, the inter-preter of the legation tells me, that in the southern provinces of China women's feet are dwarfed. But it is only in the southare dwarfed. But it is only in the south-ern provinces that small feet are consider-ed a mark of aristocracy. Mrs. Yang Ju's feet were never put through the dwarfing process. Neither are the feet of her chil-dren undergoing that painful operation. The little tots run about the legation halis freely; and on the day, last week, when I was there one of them took a long peep at me through the doorway of the reception room

he may adopt, the Chinaman sticks to his native dress. It is in odd contrast with the surroundings at the new legation. The Chinese no longer occupy the old Stewart mansion, which was for so many years the home of the legation. They are quartered now in a group of three houses at the head of 14th street. It is a lonely location, for this part of Washington is but sparsely settled. But the legation commands a beautiful view of the city, of the Potomac river and of the wooded heights beyond. The building is more modern and more combuliding is more modern and more combuilding is more modern and more combustic states of the chinaman sticks to his native dress. It is in odd contrast with the surroundings of the new legation. The bow legation. The bow legation. The contract of the remarkable experiences of my life was a ride which I took this week on one of the engines of the Canadian Pacific railroad down the wildest and roughest parts of the Rocky mountains. Seated in the cab of the engine near the grimy fireman, who was shoveling bushels of coal into the furnaces, and on the other side of the boiler from the stern-faced engineer. I rode for miles and miles—it seemed almost an eternity to me—through vast snow-walled the coal of the modern and more combustic parts. and of the wooded neights beyond. The building is more modern and more comfortable than the Stewart building. But the old members of the legation, if they were here, would miss the cheerful little park in the center of Dupont circle, and the group of merry children with whom they spent many a pleasant hour. The members Washington people and they make few calls. The members of the present legation do not know many Washington people and they make few calls. The members of the old legation had many friends among the people who lived near Dupont circle, and especially among the young people that the young people there. They were frequent visitors and welcome guests in many

The new legation building is furnished in almost all respects like a modern American almost all respects like a modern American house. Anyone who visits it with a view to seeing something typically Chinese will be disappointed. In the broad hallway stands a gigantic American nat-rack. On the disappointed. In the broad hallway stands a gigantic American nat-rack. On the floor of the reception room are velvet carpet rugs of American make. The furniture is of birch, upholstered in American tapestry goods. In the center of the room is a gilded tete-a-tete chair. In 'he window stands a small table with a silk-shaded banquet lamp of silver and gilt, mounted on an onyx base. There are two large Chinese vases on the floor and two of smaller size on the mantel. Long panel strips covered with gold embroidery hang from ceiling to floor along the walls of the room. There is nothing else distinctively Chinese. The upholstering of the furniture is in dainty blues and other light tints, not at all according with the ordinary idea of Chinese gaudiness. Chinese gaudiness.

Chinese Cooks.

But if the members of the legation have an uncharacteristic surrounding they do not lead altogether an uncharacteristic life. There are Chinese cooks in the kitchen of the legation, and muchof the food which is eaten by the legation people was brought from China. Of course, no attempt is made to bring fresh food from Hong Kong. Even the rice which is eaten by the legation people was grown in America. But some dried foods and some preserved confections have been brought from China, and many of the condiments used in preparing dishes for the legation table are distinctively Chinese. The fresh food used in preparing the meals at legation table are distinctively Chinese. The fresh food used in preparing the meals at the legation is very like that which is used for similar meals at American tables. For example, the legation breakfast may consist of eggs, chicken, beef or mutton, or possibly all of these things together, for the legation table is lavishly supplied. But the mode of preparing these dishes is so different from ours that they would hardly be recognized by an American palate. The legation people divide their meals much as do the people of Washington. They eat breakfast at about 9 o'clock, luncheon between 1 and 2 and dinner at 7 in the evening. With one exception—Mr. May, the counselor of the legation—no American has been invited to partake of the hospitalities of the legation dining table. Possibly a series of Chinese dinners will be given as a feature of social life any series. of the legation dining table. Possibly a series of Chinese dinners will be given as a feature of social life next season. The minister has refrained from giving any formal entertainments at all during the past winter. He has planned a ball for next winter. In the meantime he is extending the social acquaintance of himself and Mrs. Yang Ju by calling and receiving calls, and has shown a disposition to observe our social customs by taking his wife to one of the formal dinners at the White House.

formal dinners at the White House. The minister and his family have their own dining room in the legation building. The minister's wife may not sit at table with the legation attaches. If the minister with the legation attaches. If the minister is absent from Washington, his wife may invite the other two ladies of the legation to sit at dinner with her, or she may call in one of the four maids to keep her company. But, although the legation people may not sit with her at table, she must show her respect for their position as the representatives of the Chinese government representatives of the Chinese government by standing in their presence. The Chinese are very punctilious observers of official eti-

Her Chief Entertaluments.

Mrs. Yang Ju entertains herself chiefly by driving or going to the theater. She Yang Ju a certain amount of occupation. But there must be a very limited entertainment in the conversations which she holds with American women through the good offices of an interpreter. Far more entertaining is the theater when an opera or a spectacular show is being given. The Spectacular show is being given. The Spectacular show is being given. The Spectacular show to four boxes. When the minister leaves none of the Washington theaters. They usually take from two to four boxes. When the minister leaves none of his family at home. It is all there down to the timiset Chinese tot carried in the nurse's arms. But when the men of the legation go to the theater by themselves they usually take part of a row of seats, usually extending from one aisle to another, very near the orchestra. Between the acts they wander out for a smoke, and some of them puff away on Havana cigars, a habit acquired since the case of the part of a row of seats, usually extending from one aisle to another, very near the orchestra. Between the acts they wander out for a smoke, and some of them puff away on Havana cigars, a habit acquired since they came to the United States. None of them part of a row of seats, when they have had their smoke, they troop back into with American women through the good

institutions. He looked half surprised and half horrified as he replied that a Chinese lady would not wish to give her views about

to the interview yet. Dawdling.

From Harper's Bazar. Dawdling is reckoned among the minor Dawdling is reckoned among the minor offenses of human conduct, and is indulgently tolerated as a harmless, easy-going a new one to the old man and he sent the fault. In reality it is a very serious evasion money. He evidently thinks his boy's of life's duties and responsibilities, an offshoot of sloth-and sloth is enrolled among the seven deadly sins. The frail gossamer threads of pleasant dawdling grow con-stantly, if imperceptibly, stronger at last, until the frivolous listeners are entangled in a mesh which cannot be broken, and downright laziness holds them in subjec-

Dawdlers are naturally dreamers, and are always planning something that shall by-and-by show their good qualities in the most attractive light. Like the hare in the fable, secure in the possession of superior abilities, they allow themselves to be sur-passed by those less blest with natural advantages. That they seldom do themselves justice is therefore a foregone conclusion, the haste with which they must work when they do bestir themselves leaving its marks of imperfection—the stitches irregular, the long-deferred letter cold and spiritless, and the tollette lacking the last dainty touches. Having no respect for their own time, dawdlers are sad wasters of that of others. They keep the table waiting for their advent, and luger unconsciously over "the walnuts and the wine." They are late at every social function, and never acquire the difficult art of taking leave gracefully, their last words being sometimes protracted to a length exceeding that of the visit itself. They seldom see the curtain rise upon the

Hard Times. From the Detroit Tribune.

to the door in response to the third ring. Care, however, was largely in the ascendancy among the emotions which swept across her features.
"Are you the lady of the house?" inquired the stranger at the gate.

"Is she in?" "Will she be in soon?"

TWO THOUSAND MILES THROUGH SNOW

Gold Dust of Fraser River and How Americans Plan to Get It.

CANADIAN FARMING TRIALS,

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 3, 1894.



WO THOUSAND miles through the silvery hills and rolling plains! Dragged up and down the ragged passes of gor-

geous white mountain ranges, the heads of some of which are capped with vast blue glaciers, and the faces of which are rough with a beard of frosty pines! During the past four days I have traveled from Minneapolis to Vancouver over the new line, known as the Soo-Pacific, the last great arm to reach out from the Mississippi to grasp the riches of the great northwest. It has now been in operation only a few weeks and it opens up some new and interesting country. Leaving Minneapolis, it cuts across Minnesota, ploughs its way through some of the richest of the undeveloped lands of North Dakota, and enters the Canadian boundary in the province of Assinibola, joining the Canadian Pacific at Portal about 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and thence onward without a change of cars to Vancouver. It runs through a new country, and it will throw open to settle-ment, I am told, millions of acres of good government land. The biggest town in the United States on the western part of the road is Minot, which has about 2,000 population. Tributary to this there are about 2,000,000 acres of government land already surveyed, and in the Moose River valley

agricultural area. From north to south for a distance of 1,600 miles the cereals can be cultivated, a distance about as far apart as Rome is from St. Petersburg. The Province of Ontario is as wide, taking its northernmost and southernmost points, as Cleveland, Ohio, is distant from Mobile, Ala., and Canada can grow anything that we can, with the exception of rice, cotton and tobacco. Ontario grows more corn to the acre than any of our states, except Missouri, and the wheat fields of the doing unpleasant has happened to him, however, it is safe to assume that his conduct meets with the entire approval of his home government. Perhaps the new treaty recently negotiated between the minister and Secretary Gresham is the first fruit of Mr.

pany which runs its farms on a big scale

and has about a dozen farms of ten thou-sand acres each. This company engages in

it. Certainly it has not much influence with them, for the minister and all his suite were them, for the minister and all his suite were photographed in San Francisco last summer on their way to Washington. But Mrs. Yang Ju has withstood the blandishments of the photographer so far.

I asked the interpreter if Mrs. Yang Ju had expressed or would express her views and expressed or would express her views had been him to have to extract more money. The latest is regarding a British Columbia spend-for-nothing, who had bled his father home an enthusiastic letter about his ranch and his prospects. Among other things he

The Sheep Industry. Speaking of sheep, I find that the profits

than the cost of the handling in order to introduce the meat. In the stores here I see canned Australian mutton for sale at seven pounds for a dollar, and the sheep Canada are losing money. I traveled here with a Manitoba stock man, who told me that he had 3,800 sheep last year, but that he had sold all but 1,100, and he said he Had Been Wasted. intended to sell them in the spring and get out of the business. "There is no money in it now," he said. "I refused \$3.50 a head for sheep a year age, which I would now be glad to sell for \$1.25. I have gotten numerous letters from sheep men in Montana wanting to sell out to me, and there are great numbers of Montana sheep growers who want to come to Canada for work. I got seven such letters in my yeswork. I got seven such letters in my yesterday's mail. Sheep are worth practically nothing in Montana. I know of one firm there who owned two years ago about 15,000 sheep. They feared that they would be crowded out and they wanted to buy some land. They borrowed \$40,000 on their sheep and bought a large tract of land, giving a mortgage on the sheep and the land. The hard times of last fall came. Their sheep fell in value and they could not see their way out. They went to the bork and of the land. They went to the bork and of the land they could not see their way out. They went to the bork and of the land they could not see their way out. They went to the land. They went went to the land they could not see their way out. They went to the land. They went went to the land they could not see their way out. They went to the land. They went went to the land they could not see their way out. They went to the the land. The hard times of last fall came, the land. The hard times of last fall came, and they could not see their way out. They went to the kindly: "My dear, how did you lose your From the Detroit Tribune.

There were still traces of refinement in the countenance of the woman who came to the door in response to the third ring.

There were still traces of refinement in the countenance of the woman who came to the door. They tried to sell out. They could not accept their offer. They tried to sell out. They could not get a buyer. The result was they left and the sheep brought only \$1.35 a head and they still owe more than \$20,000." could not get a buyer. The result was they left and the sheep brought only \$1.35 a head and they still owe more than \$20,000."

Grand Scenery.

Some of the grandest scenery of this world is seen at its best under a covering of snow.

The Consider Pacific relives with them big sleeves the women can work.

The Canadian Pacific railway runs for about a thousand miles through some of the most beautiful parts of the Rocky mountains and the Selkirk range. During the summer the sides of these mountains are covered with a dense growth of green,

was a ride which I took this week on one of the engines of the Canadian Pacific railroad down the wildest and roughest parts of the Rocky mountains. Seated in the cab of the engine near the grimy fireman, who was shoveling bushels of coal into the furnaces, and on the other side of the bolier from the stern-faced engineer, I rode for miles and miles—it seemed almost an eternity to me—through vast snow-walled gorges, under massive overhanging rocks, in and out of tunnels and snow sheds, now harging about curves into other canons equally as grand. The cab of the engine was walled with glass, and I could see as well as though I had been riding on the iron snowplow fastened to its front in place of a cowcatcher. The great iron horse throbbed like a thing of life. It puffed out vast quantities of smoke in two spiral columns, and as we neared one of the little mountain stations it cut the cold air, with a steam shriek which made me think that all the souls in hades were loose in the Rockles and the pent-up agony of the damned was concentrated in the escaping steam of that engine. After riding a while, however, one's nervousness goes off. You see the care of the engineer, the parties of watchmen stationed at almost every mile of track, the frequent snow sheds, where the danger is the greatest, and you can then note the wonders of nature about you.

The scene changes at every turn of the scene changes watchmen stationed at almost every mile of track, the frequent snow sheds, where the danger is the greatest, and you can then note the wonders of nature about you. The scene changes at every turn of the great wheels of the locomotive. Now the mountains on both sides of the track rise almost straight upward in a snowy wall for hundreds upon hundreds—it seems to me for thousands—of feet, shutting out the sun, and their tops kissing the pure sky. Now you shoot out into the open, and there is a long vista of ragged hills, which rise one above the other till they fade away into the glacter peaks of the horizon. Here a great river of blue ice runs for miles along the track, and you know you are almost at the headwaters of the Columbia, which goes on its course down through Washington and Oregon and empties into the Pacific. Further back you saw the Saskatchewan river flowing toward Winnipeg and Hudson bay, and a few miles further you will find the rocky, blue Frazer plowing its way through great gorges and over the golden sands which sexcited the gold hunters in the days of early California, and which, by the use of modern dredging machinery, I am told, bid fair to excite them again. On through these waters into scenery which almost takes away your breath. You think of the Texas cowboy who made his pile and awoke one morning amid the finest of the mountains of Switzerland. His life had been spent on the plains, and the grandeur filled his soui, till he could contain himself no longer, and he threw up his hat and yelled, not irreverently, but honestly, these words. "Hurrah he could contain himself no longer, and he threw up his hat and yelled, not irreverently, but honestly, these words. "Hurrah he checking where a contain himself no longer, and he three up his hat and yelled, not irreverently, but honestly, these words. "Hurrah he checking where the checking where the containt is a station, 6th and B streets where over each at station, 6th and B streets where over each at station, 6th and B streets where over each at snow! A ride through vast white plains which glitter under the sun like the ice fields of Lieutenant Peary's Greenland tour! Hauled by the iron horse through hundreds of miles of the other till they fade away into the glacier peaks of the horizon. Here a great river fair to excite them again. On through these waters into scenery which almost takes away your breath. You think of the Texas cowboy who made his pile and awoke one merning amid the finest of the mountains of Switzerland. His life had been spent on the plains, and the grandeur filled his soul, till he could contain himself no longer, and he threw up his hat and yelled, not irreverently, but honestly, these words. "Hurrah entire water the second of the second of

ently, but honestly, these words, "Hurrah for God!" Placer Mining.

Speaking of Frazer river and its gold deposits, this was, you remember, one of the richest placer rivers of the world along late in the fifties, and something like fifty million dollars' worth of gold has been washed out of the sands of British Columbia. The stream is very rough and rocky, however, and much of it has been inacces-2,000,000 acres of government land already surveyed, and in the Moose River valley and the De Lae valley the road runs for 100 miles through some of the richest farming lands of the country, none of which have as yet been touched by the plough. The British provinces have vast areas of good farming and grazing lands, and there is here in this northwest a great world which awaits the advent of muscle and brains to make it produce enough to feed the nations.

We people of the United States have but little idea of the vast extent of Canada and her provinces. Did she belong to the United States we would have long before this have built an empire upon her territory, and her property would be worth billions where it is now worth thousands. Look at her agricultural area. From north to south the provinces of the government at so much per mile agricultural area. From north to south the placer miners. It is known, however, to contain great quantities of gold. And the placer miners. It is known, however, to contain great quantities of gold. And the placer miners. It is known, however, to contain great quantities of gold. And four different American companies are now at work here trying to get this gold out. They have had dredge-like pumps out. They have had dredge-like pumps and four different American companies are now at work here trying to get this gold out. They have had dredge-like pumps out. They have had dredge-like pumps and throw it into a sluice box, which will extract the gold. The experiment is sleeper for Augusta, Savannah and St. Augustina, West York to Atlanta, West of Canada and throw it into a sluice box, which will extract the gold. The experiment is a new one, but it was tested only a day or so ago in the shallow water at the edge of the river, and some gold was the result. I talked last night with the president of one of the river, and some gold was the result. I talked last night with the president of one of the river, and of the provinces, and it mands at Manassas for Strasburg, and all, yet and the N it. We lease certain strips of the river from the government at so much per mile per year. We now have under lease fifty-seven miles, and we have men prospecting and locating other tracts. Our machines cost us from four to seven thousand dollars aplece, and I expect to see some of them earning a thousand dollars a day. In a month from now I can tell just what they will do. Each machine ought to wash and reduce one hundred cubic yards of gravel a day, and we can get out stuff from the very center of the river, where the most gold is supposed to be. In the old days of placer mining a man did well to wash out three cubic yards a day, and here he had to rely upon the banks only."

Birmingham. Dining car Greensboro to Montegomery.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVIS100 ieave Washington 8:30 a.m., 4:35 p.m., daily, for Round Hill, and 6:35 a.m., except Sanday, for Herndon and intermediate stations. Returning, arrive Washington 8:30 a.m., 2:45 p.m., daily, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, except Sanday, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, except Sanday, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, for more washington 8:30 a.m., castly except Sanday, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, for more washington 8:30 a.m., daily, from Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m., daily, for Round Hill, and 6:53 a.m

upon the banks only." An Expected Boom.

on Havana clgars, a habit acquired since they came to the United States. None of them are the good-for-nothing second sons them are the good-for-nothing second sons them are the good-for-nothing second sons that the saloons. When they have had their smoke, they troop back into the theater, apparently unconscious of the curious interest which the audience is taking in the gaudy colors and the flapping skirts of their silken gowns. They are the bright bits of color in the somberness of social Washington.

Neither Mrs. Yang Ju nor the children have yet been photographed, that they believe that the anamong the people whom they have been many inquiries for their portraits among the people whom they have been many inquiries for their portraits among the people whom they have been the same of their portraits among the people whom they have been the same of their portraits among the people whom they have met when they arrived were allowed to do much socially. There is a popular belief that the following the people whom they have their photographs controls their souls. If there is such a superstition to the graphing skirts of their portraits among the people whom they have met they arrived were allowed to do much socially. There is an appular belief that the following among the people whom they have met they arrived were allowed to do much socially. There is an appular belief that the following the people whom they have the photographs controls their souls. If there is such a superstition to the proposal pro

Chinese are smuggled into the United States. There are numerous trails over the border, and many are taken in by sea. We have no good protection of our northern boundaries, and I am told that quantities of opium as well as numbers of Chinamen are taken in every month. The opium is prepared at Victoria, it is said, and smuggled in. It takes only a small package to hold a pound, and each pound thus brought in escapes a duty of \$12. Ten pounds can easily be hidden, and a hundred or so pounds can be carried in a canoe. The hundred pounds would bring a profit of \$1,200, so you see there is money in the business. I doubt not that Uncle Sam loses hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way every year, and the only prevention would seem good-for-nothing, who had bled his father until the old gentleman had written from border, and many are taken in by sea. We fied as he replied that a Chinese did not wish to give her views about China has not been educated up China has not been edu told his father that he had now a stock of seven hundred blooded gophers on his gled in. It takes only a small package to hold a pound, and each pound thus brought are fast being knocked out of sheep farming. Australian mutton is being frozen and sent by the shiploads to the London markets and several cargoes have been to be for him to swallow up Canada or to establish a more efficient line of customs detectives along the frontier. As it is the Canadians protect their border better than shipped to Vancouver and sold at less we do. At every station I saw their mounted police, and they have a very fine or-ganization to watch over their interests and to keep order along the border FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Had Been Wasted.

She was only a typewriter girl, but she created quite an excitement in a suburban car the other day. When she got on the car the conductor noticed that her left sleeve dangled helplessly by her side, so he helped her on tenderly and said to himself: "Poor thing!" The passengers also

arm?"
She turned her innocent violet eyes upon him in evident surprise, and the passen-gers all presented their ears aching to

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATION CORNER OF 6TH AND B STREETS.
In Effect January 28, 1894.

11:05 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sicoping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Cleveland. Buffet Parior Car to Harrisburg.

Sunday at 9:10 A.M., 1:20, 5:30, 7:00, 7:20, 9:15 and 10:52 P.M.

Ticket offices, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue and at station, 6th and B streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

J. R. WOOD,
S. M. PREVOST, General Passenger Agent.

General Manager.

BICHMOND AND DANVILLE BALLROAD.

SAMUEL SPENCER, F. W. HUIDEKOPER AND REUBEN FOSTER, RECEIVERS.

Schedule in effect December 24, 1838.

All trains arrive and leave at Pennsylvania Passenger Station, Washington, D. C.

S:00 a.m. daily—Local for Danville and intermediate stations, and connects at Lynchburg with the Norfolk and Western railroad westward, daily, and at Manassas for Strasburg, daily, except Sunday.

11:01 a.m. THE GREAT SOUTHERN PAST

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

"What will be the result if you succeed as you expect?"

"It will make this whole country boom.
I don't think there is a doubt of our success, and I expect to see a great deal

"It will make this whole country boom.

I don't think there is a doubt of our success, and I expect to see a great deal

"It will make this whole country boom.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

"For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

"It will make this whole country boom."

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"For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

"For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited

"It will make this whole country boom."

Gen. Manager.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Norfolk. Only rail line. 2:00 P.M. DAILY-Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro', Staunton and princi-pal Virginia points: daily, except Sunday, for Rich-

POTOMAC RIVER BOATS. NEW PALACE STRAMER HARRY RANDALL

NEW PALACE STEAMER HARRY RANDALA.
Leaves River View wharf, 7th street, Sunday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Landing at all
wharves as far down as Maddox creek, Returning
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Pridays, 3 p.m. Passeager accommodations first-class, Freight received
until hour of sailing. Telephone 1765.

F. A. REED & CO., E. S. RANDALL,
Acts., Alex. Prop. & Man.
GEO. O. CARPINTER, Gen. Agt.,
fel9-tf Washington, D. C.

For Matter Cisek and intermediate landings from 7th street whatf every SUNDAY, TUES-DAY and THURSDAY at 7 o'clock a.m. Passenger and freight rates the lowest. For information apply 3. L. SHERIFF, Cosl Office, \$28 Pa. ave. n.w.

WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO., "LIMITED,"

WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO., "LIMITED,"
From 7th st. ferry wharf.
Stemmer Wakefield on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 a.m., for Nominicreek, Leonardiown and St. Clement's bay and intern ediate landings. Returning TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, (See schedule.)

C. W. RIDLEY,
Gen'l Manager.

NORFOLK AND WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO DAILY LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK, VA.

and the conductor murmured: "Gee whiz! Leave Washington daily at 7 p.m. from foot of with them big sleeves the women can work 'most any kind o' racket!"

Leave Washington daily at 7 p.m. from foot of 7th st. wharf, arrive at Fortress Monroe at 6:30 a.m. next day. Arrive at Norfolk at 7:30 a.m. where railrend connections are made for all points and points are made for all points. south and southwest.